The south wind's perfumed breath no more May blend its balm with thine; The dew that weeps on mount and moor

May tears to thee consign; The sun that gave thee life and light May these in thee resign; But time nor change the love can blight, Thine emblem links with mine. The hues that beauty round thee drew

May deck some art divine; The charms that with thy being grew May fairer scenes combine; The grace that made and May other forms ens ce that made thy presence bright

But time nor change the love can blight, Thine emblem links with mine. The hand that pressed thy tender stem

May brighter wreaths entwine; The heart that prized thee as a gem May wither more than thine May wither more than thine;
The fifth that wove in thee its plight
May wayward ways incline;
But time nor change the love can blight,
Thine emblem links with mine.

The flower of fairest hue and grace May be the first to pinc;
The love that blooms in memory's vase
May oft in doubt decline; The star most true unto the night

May sometimes dimply shine; But time nor change the love can blight, Thine emblem links with mine. A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

BY J. G. SAGE. "Ah! well I mind me of a child, A gleesome, happy maid, Who came with constant step, to church, In comely garb arrayed, And knelt her down full solemnly,

And penitently prayed. "And oft, when chu.ch was done, I marked That little maiden near
This pleasant spot, with book in hand,
As you are, sitting here—
She read the Story of the Cross,

And wept with grief sincere. 'Years rolled away-and I beheld The child to woman grown; Her cheek was fairer, and her eye With brighter lustre shone; But childhood's truth and innocence Were still the maiden's own;

"I never rang a merriar peal, Than when, a joyous bride, She stood beneath the sacred porch A noble youth beside, And plighted him her maiden troth, maiden love and pride

"I never tolled a deeper knell, Than when, in after years, They laid her in the churchyard herc, Where this low mound appears— (The very grave, my boy, that you Are watering now with tears!)

"It is thy mother! gentle boy,
That claims the tale of mine—
Thou art a flower whose fatal birth Destroyed the parent vine!
A precious flower thou art my child— TWO LIVES WERE GIVEN FOR THINE

"One was thy sainted mother's, when She gave thee, mortal, birth, And one thy Savour's, when in death. He shook the solid earth; Go! boy, and live as may bent Thy life's exceeding worth!"

The boy awoke, as from a dream, And, thoughtful, looked around, But nothing saw, save at his feet, His mother's lowly mound, And by its side that ancient Bell Half hidden in the ground!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The European mails reached Boston in the America at 11 A. M., on Monday last.

The Queen's Speech will be found below. It presents n pledges of reform, besides that implied of persistance in a free trade policy. We publish also a brief summary of Par-Hamentary proceedings down to the 8th instant, the day before the departure of the steamer.

On the proposed amendment to the Address, in answer to the Speech, the Protectionists were beaten even in the House of Lords, their former strong-hold, by three to two. Dr. Achilli, the victim of Papal persecution, was released on the 26th ult

In France, the spirit of disorder appears to prevail, both in the Capitol and the Provinces.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. Parliament was opened Jan. 31st, by Commission.

Lord Chancellor read the royal speech, as follow : "My Lords and Gentlemen, "We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that

her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her parliament.

"The decease of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, has caused her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her late Majesty will always render her memory duar to the nation.

"Her Majesty handly continues in peace and aming with "Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with

"In the course of the autumn, differences of a serious cha-

racter arose between the governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons, who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken rafuge in the Turkish territory. Explanations which took place between the Turkish and

Imperial governments, have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have urisen out of these "Her Mujesty having been appealed to on these occasions

by the Sultan, united her efforts with those of the govern-ment of France, to which a similar appeal had been made. in order to assist by the employment of her good offices in effecting an amicable settlement of these differences, in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the

Her Majesty has been engaged in communication with foreign states, upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the Navigation Laws of this country. The governments of the United States of America, and o

"The governments of the United States of America, and of Sweden, have promptly taken steps to secure to British ships in the ports of their respective countries, advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports.

"With regard to those foreign states whose Navigation Laws have nitherto been of a restrictive character, her Majesty has received from nearly all of them, assurances which induce dur to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution to those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse, by see between the no-

ously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the na-tions of the world. "In the summer and autumn of the past year the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the cholera,

It is with regret that her Majesty has observed the com-plaints which, in many parts of the kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of Lad. Her Majesty creatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering discress. But it is a source of sincere gratification. to her Majosty, to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life, which chespness and plenty

necessaries and conforts of life, which chesphess and plenty
have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"Her Mujesty has directed the estimates for the year to be
laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard
to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state

of the revenue.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Some of the measures which were postponed at the end

"Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian

lonies.
"Her majesty has directed various measures to he prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischless arising from party processions; the defects of the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant; the imperfect State of the Grand Jury Acts; and the diminished number of electors for members to serve in parliament; will

together with other matters of serious consequences, form the subjects of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction, that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of sures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her that the meanical properties of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her that the meanical properties of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her that the meanical properties of the properties of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her that the meanical properties of the properties of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her that the meanical properties of the properties of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption, and her that the meanical properties of the properties of th Majesty trusts that, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects.

"The favor of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this kingdom from the wars and convenience which are the

this kingdom from the wars and convulsions which during this kingdom from the wars and convensions which during the last two years have shaken so many of the States of the continent of Europe. It is her Majesty's hope and belief, that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective, you will sustain the fabric of our institutions, as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people.

In the Commons, Feb. 1st, the debate on the amendment to the address was renewed by the Marquis of Granby.—
Lord John Russell believed that the people were quite satisfied with matters as they stood, and there was no chance for
a restoration of protection. The numbers were—For the
amendment, 192; against it, 311; majority, 119
Mr. Hawes in raply to a question from Mr. Adderiey

Mr. Hawes, in reply to a question from Mr. Adderley, stated that the order in council for the removal of convicts to the Cape of Good Hope had been revoked; that the Nep-

by the New Jersey Legislature week before last.

## RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

HANOVER COURT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1850.

Commonwealth vs. Souther .- We understand that this case which has excited so much interest in our community, was, on Tuesday last, brought before the justices of Hanover county, sitting as a Court of examination. The counsel for the accused stated that, notwithstanding the absence of testimony on behalf of the prisoner, they were unwilling to protract the delay which had already necessarily taken place, and thereby to prevent the accused being put upon his trial before a jury at the April term of the Superior Court, and, for that resson, they were willing to forego the advantage that might accrue to them by their presence and to proceed with the examination. The Commonwealth's Attorney announced himself ready, and the witnesses were sworn, and one of them about to depose, when Mr. Scott rose and said that he had just discovered by an inspection of the papers, that the examination of only one witness had been certified to the court by the committing magistrate, whilst three had been examined by him; that the act of Assembly required the examination of all the witnesses to be certified by the commit-

ting magistrate; he felt constrained, therefore, in justice to the accused, to move the Court, for this reason, to quash the warrant. This motion was opposed by the Attorney for the Commonwealth, and sustained by Mr. Lyons, in an argument of some length. A majority of the Court being opposed to the motion, it was overruled, and the prisoner, by his counsel, excepted. The witnesses were then examined, and in the course of their testimony developed the facts pretty much as they have heretofore been given to the public. We forbear to give the evidence of this case ascertained by the examination, because we are unwilling to do anything to prejudice the cause of the accused, or to throw any impediment in the way of empannelling a jury, which we should do by furnishing data upon which those who may be summoned as jurors might form

opinions. After the evidence was concluded, on Wednesday morning, the counsel for the prisoner and the Attorney for the Commonwealth submitted the case to the Court without argument.

The prisoner was remanded for trial at the next term the Superior Court. C. W. Dabney, Esq., for the Commonwealth; R. G. Scott, James Lyons, and John Pace, Esqrs. for the prisoner

BALL TO THE CADETS.

It will be seen by the correspondence published below, that the "Ball" tendered to the Officers and Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute has been accepted, and will take place on Tuesday next. The Cadets left Norfolk on Thursday morning in the steamer, and debarked at City Point, to visit, by invitation, Petersburg, where, no doubt, they were well received and cared for by the chivalrous and hospitable citizens of that place. They are expected to arrive in Richmond to-day. RICHMOND, Feb. 26th, 1850.

Col. Francis H. Smith, Sup't. V. M. I.

Dear Sir: The undersigned have been appointed a committee on behalf of a portion of the citizens of Richmond. mittee on behalf of a portion of the citizens of Richmond, to tender to the Officers and Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, a ball on Tuesday next, the 5th of March.

Permit us to express the earnest hope of the citizens and of ourselves individually, that it may be in their power to accept the invitation. If it will not be convenient to attend on Tuesday, please name the day when it will be.

We remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

LAMES LVONS.

JNO. M. PATTON, SR. Capt. W. M. ELLIOTT, DR. H. CABELL, BOLLING ROBERTSON, JNO. M. PATTON, JR.

STEAMER AUGUSTA, JAMES RIVER, FEB. 28, 1950. Gentlemen: I have received your esteemed favor of the 26th inst., tendering, on behalf of a portion of the citizens of Richmond, a ball to the officers and cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, on Tuesday next, the 5th March.
In accepting this invitation I beg leave to express our deepsense of the compliment extended to the institute, and re-

main, with great respect, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt. V. M. I.
To James Lyons, Esq., John M. Patton, Sr., Esq., Capt.
Wm. M. Elifott, Dr. H. Cabell, Bolling Robertson, Esq.,
John M. Patton, Jr.

We transfer from a city cotemporary the two paragraphs

ed with the key, "an outsider" would find it utterly impos-sible to unlock any trunk or door fastened by one of Bermard's Combination Locks; and as to "picking" it, that would clearly be a matter of impossibility. We invite the curious in such matters to call at the shop of Sylvester Bercurious in such matters to call at the snop of Sylvester Bernard, the ingenious young Mechanic who invented it, and examine the mechanism of the lock; his shop is on Main street, between ith and Sth streets. We learn that he served his time with Mr. Cumberson; and, as is not unfreved his time with Mr. Cumberson; and, as is not unfreved his time with methanism from the experience. quentry the case with ambitious young men, in the mechanical trades, surpasses his former skilful preceptor in his line of business. We trust this ingenious young mechanic may be liberally patronized by the citizens of Richmond.—Times and Compiler.

We have examined one of the locks made by Mr. B., and concur with the editors of the Compiler in regarding it as exhibiting skill, ingenuity, and fluished workmanship of a high order. We trust that our citizens will foster and en-courage the youthful artisan.—Religious Herald.

We extract the above, for the purpose of giving a helping hand to the young locksmith, Sylvester Bernard. The usual distinction between genius and talents is, that one repreof an inherent original force of mind, which, properly directed, may lead to vastly important results. From a gentle- with the judge to violate the principles of the law, and robtleman who has known Sylvoster Bernard for several years, we learn that he is moral, correct and obliging in his deportment, and very assidious in his attention to business. We trust he will do well.

Tuesday, the 19th of March, la set for the trial of Dr. Webster.

THE NEW YORK UNION MEETING. The great meeting of the citizens of New York was held at Castle Garden on Monday night. It is supposed that about ten thousand persons were present. The vast area below (says the Journal of Commerce) was densely packed with persons standing, while the two spacious galleries, extending nearly around the building, were completely filled "In the summer and accumm of the past year the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the cholera, but the Almighty God, in his increy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mertality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant procautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks.

"Her Majesty, in the late visit to Ireland, derived the highest gratification from the loyality and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present aband ance of food and the tranquility which prevails.

"Her Majesty has great satinaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the kingdom, have proceeded them the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty who could make themselves generally with occupants, the most of whom were seated. It was an archearts and hands in the West and North to support it. Few of those here, perhaps, were cradled in the Revolution; and talent, assemble to do homage, not to a man or a party.

the only speakers who could make themselves generally They were listeacd to with profound attention, minneard. gled with enthusiastic cheers:
The Resolutions, unanimously adopted by the meeting,

were as follow: 1st. Recoived, That the people of New York, without distinction of sect or party, are ardently devoted to the Union of these States, as next to our libertles the most precious of their Political Institutions; and having never yet begun to calculate the value of this Union, can contemplate no con-tingency in which its dissolution would be otherwise than a gigantic crime against the Peace, Prosperity and Freedom of our Country and of Mankind.

2d. Resolved, That in the Resolutions lately submitted to

the Senate of the United States by Mr. CLAY, looking to a complete and final settlement of all questions relating to Slavery, on which the feelings of the Northern and Southern sections of our Country have been excited against each other, we joyfully recognize the basis of a harmonious and protherly adjustment of a most distracting and perilous con-troversy; and entrest our fellow-citizens of all parties and sections, to study those Resolutions carefully, and in a spirit of devotion to the Union and perpetuity of this noble Con-

federacy.

3d. Resolved, That, in view of the above considerations.

out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair equality and just basis—therefore, lst. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries,

ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2d. Resolved, That as elevery does not exist by law, and

is not likely to be introdued into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is in-expedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into or its exclusion from any part of the said terri-rory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established, by Congress, in all of the said territory not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of Califor-nia, without the addition of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3d. Resolved, That the Western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth and running up that river to the Southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line tune convict ship had been removed from the Cape to Van Dieman's Land; and that there was no foundation for the as established between the United States and Spain, exclu-

bith. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to prohibit within the District, trade in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein, cate of slavery. I come not here as Democrat or Whigt I as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets with as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets with

7th. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirements of the constitution, for the restoration and delivery of persons bound to service or labor, in any State, who may escape into any other State, or Territory of this Union.

8th. Resolved. That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from the problem of them, depends, exclusively, upon their

one into another of committee of the com

tions proposed in the United States Senste.

The treaty with Mexico gave us a great extent of territory, and the consequent admission of new States raised a question of excluding slavery; and it now comes before us with all the force and grave importance which those circumstances could give it. We shall soon have another census taken, and the number of members in the Congress of the U. States would be increased. A question, therefore, comes before us. In which not only our rights and interests are at states would be increased. A question, therefore, comes before us, in which not only our rights and interests are at stake but the Union itself is in danger.

Fellow citizens, in contests of this kind, political supremary is generally at the bettern of all questions.

Fellow citizens, in contests of this kind, political supremacy is generally at the bottom of all questions; and, we all know, from that cause arise our political broils.

There is in this country, a political party, called Abolitionists. He asked any man to tell him, was there any step measure, or proposition, that they ever made, which could ever come to any practical result! He did not speak of the party of their motives, but the want of practical results to

otives, but the want of practical results to urity of their me

many of their acts.

When the political sky was thus charged with clouds he would hall that star which rose above the tempest; and looked to the Resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky. He ed to the Resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky. He would propose to extend the olive branch on the principle of Compromise; and say, we of the North would meet the South half-way. What is the spirit of Mr. Clay's Resolutions? He says no power on earth can ever make him vote plant slavery where slavery does not exist already; and on lat platform men of the West and North can stand beside He proposes that slavery in the District of Columbia be left without any interference, until the State from which it was detached, shall abolish slavery. He says that the owners of fugitive slaves should be enabled to recover their

Slavery has been stigmatized by some of our legislative Stavery has been agreed to such the south, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, as a great crime; and our brethren in the South, being bodies, and being rights. If slavery is a crime, it was introduced by accident

The first question to be considereed, in this crisis, was, that this Union is now in danger. He would not attempt to foretell what might be the consequence to this Union; he would not attempt to calculate what would be the cost to ourselves, to others, to our common country, and to humanity. But if it was to be dissolved, it must be by mightier events than now control us. And if it was to be dissolved, the fathers of the Revolution would hover over us, and mingle their laments with the elements of the gathering storm. This was not a contest between the North and South; but the mighty mass contest but struggling for the Union. New York was the centre of the commerce of this country, and would be the last to leave the Union. She might well be called the key-sto of that mighty arch, which time may destroy, but nothing else

JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., said: -Fellow-countrymen, is no ordinary occasion on which we are now called together. It was not as a party. It was not as Democrats—it was not as Whigs-not as Abolitionists-nor as factionists of any as wings—not as Automate, and as Unionists solely. We are called together on the first platform on which all the various parties in their common country, except the Abolitionists, could meet, and give each other the right hand of fellowship, responding from the heart which beat in one and all of us for the Union, and the Union only; and under that Union we shall die. A black cloud had arisen over us in the Southern hemisphere, bewildering us with the aspect of wide-spread ruin, and carrying unto distant shores the dreaded prospect that Freedom, Equality, Liberty and Union, are coming to an end. That several stars are about to fall from our blazoned banner, and all for some injustice that we have

done the South. He stood there to speak a word of truth, and would there he stood there to speak a word of truth, and would there-fore admit that the North had failed in its duty to the South; and it was high time that they should gird about their loins the panoply of justice, and mete out to the South that which was due to them under the Constitution under which we live, and that Union which we so much prize. Let them but the parties are a handed under the South and when he do justice, even-handed justice, to the South; and when that was done, all the cause of quarrel would be removed, and the South must then sit down under our fig tree, the Constitusouth must then sit down under our ng tree, the Constitu-tion of our common country. One instance of injustice was the violation of the compact of the Union by which we quarantied to give them up their property, by return-ing them their slaves, when they came within our jurisdicing them their slaves, when they came within our jurisdiction. By the fanaticism, as it was called, of abolitionism,
but which might be called by other names, such as robbery, felony, fraud, burglary and villainy, some of our
States refused to carry out the law in relation to that
part of our national compact which first brought us together.
It was part and parcel of our agreement in our original comannexed:—
We examined a few days ago, a combination Trunk Lock, invented and fabricated by a young mechanic of this city, which evinced so much ingenuity, and skill, as to induce us thus publicly to notice it. To describe the different combinations of the lock would be a difficult task for even one skilled in its mechanism—to the writer, therefore, it would be akin to impossibility, suffice it to say, that though furnished with the key, "an outsider" would find it utterly impossible to the would find it utterly impossibl there produced, in their courts of justice. He would go as far as any man to relieve men from bondage, but he would not violate the principles of the Constitution, which enrolled in its original provisions, and made it the duty of the States, that they should give up slaves who might be found within

Georgia, and other staveholding States, he never found one of them who was unwilling to part with his slaves on terms which no man could object to.

He had been concerned in another case, in which a Mr. Lee, of Maryland, as high-minded and as chivalrous a man as ever lived, came to Mew York, and found here his body servant, whom he permitted to go every where, and who had been treated better than many men in New York, who claims been treated better than many men in New York who claimed to be free. Some free negroes had persuaded him to run away: and in nine out of every ten cases, it is the same influence which causes slaves to abandon their masters. The slave was willing to return with him, but a writ of habcas orpus was taken out by some of the abolitionists, although sents creative thought, the other practical skill; one invents
the other applies. Under which sever quality the invention
above alluded to, may be classed, we hail it as the indication
set at liberty. But these fanatical rascals, these grand larceny villians, with their canting hypocrisy, used their influence

with the judge to violate the principles of the law, and rob-bed the man of his property.

It was such cases as these which agitated the South.—
They feel, and know perfectly well, that free labor would be better and more profitable than slave labor; but they also feel that we have not done them justice, and till even-handed justice is done them, we have no right to say that they have no reason for dissatisfaction. Let us not look at one cost but as he whole of the matter and in part, but at the whole of the matter, and in a proper spirit; and if it is absolutely necessary to free them, let us buy Their interests, their hopes of protection depend, as well as do our own interests and welfare, on our compact being strictly carried out. And as to anything more, they can't and don't expect it. The North should take off the bandage which covers their eyes, and look fairly on their that Constitution, and seen the rise of many of those stars which now light up our Union, and will probably live to see the rise of many others which have yet to be added to it. We are called on to show an example to posterity; and all the hopes of freedom, liberty and hu-manity now rest upon us. And shall it be said, that for a mere family quarrel, that those hopes were blasted:

that the stars shall fall out of our national firmament, the stripes torn in fragments, and our glorious Union scattered to pieces? Let us then say to the South, we will give you up your property, our judiciary will do you justice, and you must be kept in our Union, and we will not let you depart from it. Bundled up in that Union in which we have lived and flourished, we pledge our lives and sacred honors to maintain it inviolable, so that not one star shall ever fall from it, or one stripe be torn from those glorious colors

which have so long waved over our glorious Union. Joseph L. White, Esq., next addressed the meeting as fol-Fellow-citizens: It has been my good fortune, on many occasions, to address my fellow-citizens of New York on the current topics of the day, and I am free to confoss, in the modesty of my nature, that I have felt much embarrassed, not in relation to what I should say to you, but what I should not utter to this meeting. It is a meeting of all poli-tical parties, who, with a union of sentiment, come here to present the glorious spectacle of mea, forgetting all mere personal or party predicction, and rushing towards their God to catch an inspiration to keep together this great confederacy. He (Mr. W.) came here as one preferring the Culion more than slavery or no-slavery. The doctrine of the Union more than slavery or no-slavery. The doctrine of the William to Proviso was of but little importance contrasted with the maintenance of the Union, which is immeasurably above it. I say, that we will sacrifice that principles for the Union, which is above all other principles. A voice from the crowd man it tached to the great principles of human liberty, should know that the great object of the Union was to spread the blessings of human liberty. And I call him friend, and say to him, that when compromise is ended, and every thing done that can be done to preserve the Union, that then, we words of the sentence were lost.] Is not this your resolver words of the sentence were lost.] Is not this your resolver we will stand by the Union still. This is the determination of the Mississippi regiment and said that that regiment of the moment of the moment of the moment of the moment of the assumption of the sentence were lost.] Is not this your resolver well as Northern men stood by him at section and recommendations, in regard to our dent which is an an election and recommendations, in regard to our setum the Whigs, with whom II have conversed, will not a section and recommendations, in regard to our dent which is minerate contradiction to the views of the leading merchants and the standing merchants and the maintenance of the Union, which is immensurably above in the maintenance of the Union, which is immensurably above in the maintenance of the Union, which his policy of economy has been formed and guided altogether from the information given him by his Chief Clerk, who was formerly a Secretary to a Commodore. The head of a department is sould be a man of enlarged views and feelings, and such a man Mr. Preston certainly is not.

We will compromise while we may and when compromise is end personal or party predilection, and rushing towards their God to catch an inspiration to keep together this great con-

Union he was battiling in that Senate, with three score and cant seat—I allude to Alexander K. Shepard, Esq., the presten years on his head. And then, like the stag at bay, in that Senate he will stand, until some felon hand strikes the ground from under him, and his country follows him to the tomb. But notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the notwithstanding whatever may be our admiration of the man, yet forgetting that admiration, if we now the now the most stratole cantidate for the value presents to put down tumultuous and revolutionary movements in the put of the public interests cannot be advanced by such a course of discussion, and therefore he expressed the hope that admiration of the consideration of the questions before them.

He then adverted to the subjects of complaint on the part ity and influence with his fellow members as well as an initial control of the subjects of complaint on the part ity and influence with his fellow members as well as an initial control of the subjects of complaint on the part of the South and the results and the timination was the next seat—I allude to Alexander K. Shepard, Esq., the presmin said that Illinois sould furnish their like in the control of the value of the subjects of the public interests cannot be advanced by such a course of discussion, and therefore he express the part of t

6th. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to prohibit within the here, and return you many thanks for the kindness you have as merchandise, of to be district.

that the Union is in danger, and a raily is called to support of the District of Columbia.

7th. Resolved. That more effectual provision ought to be it, I would have been a coward and a recreant, if I had not it, I would have been a coward and a recreant, if I had not it, I would have been a coward and a recreant, if I had not it also railied. Of whatever value may be the remainder of my ton, for the restoration and delivery of persons bound to the requirements of persons bound to the restoration and delivery of persons bound to the restoration and delivery of persons bound to the requirements of the constitution, for the restoration and delivery of persons bound to the requirements of the constitution, for the restoration and delivery of persons bound to the requirements of the constitution of the requirements of the constitution. service or labor, in any State, who may escape into any other State, or Territory of this Union.

Sth. Resolved. That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends, exclusively, upon their own particular law. The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for the Union and Compromise.

Por the Enquirer.

For the Enquirer.

(No. III.)

Every thing that I have said of Richmond applies, with slight modification, to Alexandria, to Wheeling, to Fredericksburg, and to Petersburg; and much of it, with still greater force, to certain parts of our mountain region, and to none more than to the county of Rockbridge.

ALEXANDRIA is nearer to the ocean than Baltimore. She has not forgotten when seventy-fours lay in her harbor, and

has not forgotten when seventy-fours lay in her harbor, and needs not be told that that arm of the Chesapeake, which bears the name of Potomac, affords an easy and as safe navigation as the other which holds its Northward course to vigation as the other which holds its Northward course to Baltimore. Both have, in great measure the same back country, to which nature gave an approach to Alexandria by a noble river, while it could only reach Baltimore by land. Now she has a canal—Baltimore a railroad. Why has she dwindled while the other has grown and flourished? The answer is full before her eyes, in that City of Palaces which lifts its meretricious head on the other side of the Potomac—that forced unnatural hot house growth which overshadows her, while its ail-engrossing roots suck away her substance. The waters of the little Patapsco, in the rear of Baltimore, are tasked to the full extent of their power, in all the manual are tasked to the full extent of their power, in all the many factures which make the staple of trade in that city. The waters of the magnificent Potomac, just in the rear of Alex-andria, waste their gigantic might in wild gambols, as they leap from rock to rock, and playfully speed their laughing way to the ocean.

Would this state of things survive the dissolution of th Union? The falls of the Potomac would presently do for exandria all that the falls of Patapsco have done for Bal more. The port of a great manufacturing establishment, she would receive an influx of capital sufficient to absorb the would receive an interest of the adjacent region. She would contend, on equal terms, with Baltimore, for the trade of that part of the back country which is common to both, and secure to hersell all that of the rich counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Prince William, and all the fertile valley of the Shenandoah. Wheeling alone? We know that the capital and commerce of Wheeling might not be, and would not become, as soon as the Southern and larger half the country now supplied by the manufactures of both should be set apart as the market of Wheeling alone? We know that the capital and commerce of Philadelphia gave the start to Pittaburg, and all man beauty. Philadelphia gave the start to Pittsburg, and all men know the advantage of a start in such a competition. But let Pitts-burg be restricted to the three States on the North bank of Ohlo, while all the Southern shore and both shores of the Mis-sisippi, even to New Orleans, are left to look to Wheeling

sisippi, even to New Orleans, are left to look to Wheeling alone for productions in which she already excels, and which she can only supply without stint, and no man need put pen to paper to figure out the results. They defy calculation.

Of Fredericksburg and Petersburg there is no need to say a word. Of the mountain region which is now about to be penetrated by the James River canal, I will say no more than to point to that great improvement, to the water now. than to point to that great improvement, to the water pow-er of the stream along whose banks it is conducted, and to the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the region it traverses. There is certainly much reason to believe that if put to calculate the ralue of the Union, this is something like the result to be reached by the inhabitants of those very sections of Virginia which have heretofore been most reluctant to assert the rights of the South, lest the Union might be endangered. They may still, as heretofore, be willing to sacrifice much to preserve it. But, when the rights and the safety of other parts of the State are assailled, when by wrong ar insults the inhabitants of the planting region are excited to insist on all their rights, even to the manifest hazard of the Union, is there no reason to expect that this clear view of their own peculiar interests will decide the people of our manutacturing districts to surrender the Union and abide the of the South?

destiny of the South!

I would to God that my words could reach those to whom this question is addressed. For it is to the men of the North that I address it.—It is for them to calculate the consequences of what they propose to do. Let them consider what their own condition will be, when, losing the protection of even a revenue tariff in our Southern market, they shall have to contend, here as elsewhere, on equal terms with the capi-tal and skill of Great Britain, France and Germany. Let them consider, farther, whether outrages which may provoke the South to dissolve a Union so loved by the South and cherished at the expense of so many sacrifices, may not and energined at the expense of so many sacrifices, may not tempt us to give to the commerce and navigation of other nations advantages denied to them. Let them be assured that the pearl of great price which they are wantonly throw ing away, is one which others will be eager to purchase a hatever cost. The trade of the South, under a moderal Tartif of Revenue, will be worth more to any nation that shall secure it to herself, than all her trade besides. The Northern States, shut out from Southern ports-producin nothing that Europe wants, and needing little that Europ can supply, will fall with a suddenness of which the histor of the world affords no example.

of the world affords no example.

Calculate the ralue of the Union!! I have never done it until now; and now I know why we have been so often anxiously told that to calculate the ralue of the Union, was a sort of treason. The caution came from those who had calculate. to them it is every thing; and were the case reversed, were the advantages to be equal to those which they enjoy, and their burdens and sacrinces equal to ours. (I say nothing of insult—that they don't mind) they would dissolve the Unio

They judge us by themselves. It is quite natural. And so they say to us, "never calculate the ralue of the Union." Well, sir, we took them at their word. We had a glimmering of the truth. But it was unwelcome truth. It wounded have beet affections, and we shut our eyes against it. We best affections, and we shut our eyes against it. even tried to reconcile ourselves to the unequal bargain beharboring unjust suspicions of the loyalty of our slaves. The kind, affectionate, grateful, joyous, glad-hearted negro-(God bless him!)—not only did the Yankee wrong him b supposing him to be such another as himself—we wronged him too. We were silly enough to look upon the Union a-our only security against this imaginary danger, until we found our Northern brethren trying, and rainly trying, t tempt our slaves to cut our throats. Both delusions are not dispelled. We now know our enemies, and we know ou friends; and I can tell these gentlemen that we fear nothin from either. We see our slave rejoicing in a bondage which has raised him from barbarism to civilization, from Paganisa to Christianity; to such an enjoyment of this life as falls no to the lot of the laboring class in any other country unde the sun, and to a hope in Heaven which sends him every night to his bed, with a fervent prayer, that he may meet here the master he has loved on earth.

Let the Yankee beware how he drives us any farther into a calculation of the value of the Union. There are some aspects of the subject with which I may trouble you in anothe letter.

A SON OF VIRGINIA.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1850 Beneath the rule of men entirely great. The pen is mightier than the sword

I never felt more fully the truth of the above axiom, than when reading the following morceau, which I came across in one of the Iowa papers. I give it you rerbatim et literatim. so that your readers may not lose the pith contained therein "A CARD .- To the numerous gentlemen who have kindly recommended me to the consideration of the President, to the office of Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin. most cordially return my thanks, and, for their gratification, would say, my reception in Washington, by the President and Hon. Mr. Ewing, and other heads of departments, was most agreeable to my feelings, and take pleasure in saying I have no doubt, in due time, their wishes will be gratified. To those of my friends in Iowa and Wisconsin, who are conscious of having interested themselves in my behalf in this matter, as also my esteemed friends H. H. Houghton, editor of the N. W. Gazette, and E. Hempstead, Esq., of Galena, Illinois, I extend the hospitalities of Buena Vista, assuring them the latch string will never be found drawn in.
"Your ob't serv't GEO. MADE GEO. MADEIRA.

by Mr. Madeira from "the President and Hon. Mr. Ewing and other heads of Departments," they certainly must have a very pleasant time, especially if they were treated on a par with Mudeira.

His reference to "the other heads of the Departments" must certainly have been copied from that portion of the Presi-dant's Messago where the "rest of mankind" are spoken of. Why he places Mr. Secretary Ewing in such a promi-nent position above his predecessors, I cannot imagine, unless it be because through him he expects to receive his ap-

pointment. Never has the mother State of Virginia, the birth place of the leading men in the councils of the country, been so mis-erably represented in the Cabinet, as it is now by the pre-in sont Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Ballard Preston. How he ever crawled into the Cabinet, is a mystery, and in he can hold his position during the present administration, will still be a greater one. That he is qualified for the station, even the Whigs, with whom I have conversed, will not as-

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA This Society was formed, as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, in the fall of 1823. Chief Justice Marshall was its first President, and for twelve years presided over it with the same fidelity and punctuality that he

did over his Courts.
On the 25th of October, 1835, the Managers unanimously on the 25th of October, 1855, the Managers unanimously resolved, "That the members of this Board do cherish, with affection and respect, the memory of the late Chief Justice Marshall, President of this Society, as well for the many virtues that adorned his character, as for the countenance and support uniformly given by him to this Society."

The records of this Society show that the colonization enterprize has been espoused and promoted by all the greatest

en, and by most of those who have attained distinction, i After the death of Chief Justice Marshall, the Society continued to meet till the close of 1840. There was no meeting recorded from that time to the Spring of 1843, when feeble efforts were made, extending to the year 1845.—His Excellency Governor McDowell, being then elected the Pre-

REORGANIZATION. The Society was reorganized in the Capitol of Virginia, on the 13th of February, 1849. The following gentlemen are now its officers:

President -His Excellency, John B. Floyd. Vice Presidents—Wm. H. Macfarland, John Rutherfoord, S. S. Baxter, Ro. G. Scott, Gen. John H. Cocke, James C. Bruce, Edward Colston, Richard H. Cunningham, Wm. M. Blackford, Cassius F. Lee, Wm. F. Cunningham and Wm.

Maxwell.

Corresponding Secretary—Peter V. Daniel, Jr.

Recording Secretary—Benj. B. Minor.

Trensurer—Thomas H. Ellis.

Other Managers.—Nicholas Mills, Sam'l Reeve, John. S.

Caskie, Fleming James, John O. Steger, Joshua J. Fry, Jas.

C. Crane, Samuel Putney, Michael Gretter, Richard Whitfield, Thos. Sampson and Egbert R. Watson. At the meeting last above referred to, it was not only resolved that it was "eminently expedient to revive and reor-

ganize the Society;" but a resolution offered by Mr. Max-well and supported also by Bishop Johns, was unanimously adopted, that adopted, that

"The signal prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, now happily erected into a Republic, furnishes a striking and most
gratifying illustration of the wisdom of the principles on
which the Virginia Colonization Society was formed, and
on which it has been and will continue to be conducted."

"The will itsels execute in which the slavery onestion has pre-The political aspects in which the slavery question has pre-sented itself for some years past, have so materially interfer-ed with the successful operation of the Colonization scheme in Virginia, that the Board have determined to make public

the following DECLARATION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES At a meeting of the Board, held at the Governor's office in the Capitol, on the afternoon of the 2d Feb., 1850, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted; ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary, and the second of the confidence of the second of the confidence of the second o published, with the request that they be copied by the papers

roughout the State. WHEREAS, in the present excited state of the public mind upon the subject of Slavery, the people of the South look with anxious jealousy upon every movement which has, or is supposed to have, a direct or indirect influence on that institution; and believing the people of Virginia will, and ought to insist upon having a distinct and unequivocal explanation of the views and purposes of every man, or association of men, who propose action in reference to the colored popula-tion of the State—we, the President and Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, deem it our duty to make a brief and candid exposition of the principles, policy and objects of the Society, and do for that purpose, resolve, That we adhere with unshaken fidelity to that article in the Con-stitution of the American Colonization Society, which declares it to be the single purpose of that society to remove and colonize, on the Western coast of Africa, the free black population in the United States, with their voluntary con-

Resolved, That we believe that the American Colonization Society, has steadfastly and faithfully adhered to this, and doubt not it will continue to do so in future; and we pledge ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigingle ourselves to watch its operation with a sleeple ourselves to watch its operation with a sleeple ourselves of watch its operation with a sleeple ourselve of watch its operation with a sleeple ourselve our watch its operation with a sleeple ourselve our watch its operation with ance, and give warning of the least and first departure fro its organic law, as a breach of faith, and the signal of our immediate withdrawal from all co-operation with it.

Resolved, That this Society purposes to devote its labora to the task of removing the free colored population of this Commonwealth to Liberia, and will apply all the funds which may be contributed to it, for accomplishing this end, except such as may be specially appropriated by the donor to other objects.

Resolved, That the Managers, having chosen the Rev. Philip Slaughter to repesent their views and policy in this State, do respectfully request that all money or other contributions by the friends of the cause of Colonization in Virtual Colonization in Virtual Colonization and the Society should be seen to the see

givin, designed for the jurposes of the Society, should be paid or delivered to Mr. Slaughter, to be by him transmitted to the Treasurer of this Board.

JOHN B. FLOYD, President. B. B. MINOR, Secretary. The Secretary was instructed also to publish a brief state

ment of the reorganization of the Society, together with a list of its present officers. The above is done according B. B. MINOR, Sec'v THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1850. SENATE.

tween the Colorado and the Trinity rivers. State, the country between the Trinity and the Rio Grande

and south of latitude 34 degrees.

The third proposition is to purchase of Texas her claims to territory South of 42 degrees and north 34 degrees.

The line of 35 30, he argued, would be of no use to the South. What he proposed was all that the South could practically possess. Slavery could not go where it was unpractically possess.

He did not think it expedient to embarrass this proposiion with any provisions as to slavery in this District Mr. B. made some rmarks on the propriety of adjusting his entire question, and giving poace to the Union. Mr. Butler asked leave of the Senate to suffer the Californians to address the body by proxy, on Monday. This was

He gave his views strongly in favor of southern rights, but was not to be charged with being in favor of disunion. He and his State had given recent and the strongest proofs of attachment to the Union and confidence on it. On motion of Mr. Walker, the subject was postponed.

Mr. Badger said he would have to forego the pleasure of making the usual motion to adjourn to Monday, in consequence of the necessity of going into Executive session to-The Senate then adjourned, at half-past 2 o'clock, morrow. But he hoped it would be understood that to-morrow be devoted to Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The morning hour was occupied in discussing the joint re-solution directing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase for the use of the Navy, American water rotted hemp. Morehead, Stanton, of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., and Bowlin in favor of immediate action on the resolution, and by Messrs. Strong, White and Gerry in favor of its reference to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Without action on the resolution, and the morning hour has

ing expired,

Mr. Thompson moved that the rules be suspended and that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to resume the consideration of the bill to admit Calliornia as a State into the Union. The motion was agreed to. The House

then went into committee, Mr. Boyd in chair.
Mr. Conrad being entitled to the floor, spoke during an our on the slave question.

Mr. Parker of Virginia obtained the floor, and remarked. drawn more firmly around them; but he regretted to say that these good feelings had been displaced by feelings of a diffe-rent character. Northern and Southern men have occupied on this floor rather the attitude of hostility, than members of If all who seek office meet with a like reception as stated the some legislative council. The South believe that people of the North (some willfully blind, and with a perverted philanthropy; others aiming at political power, and with more improper motives) have violated, to the injury and oppresthat the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both sections in one common calamity. Gentlemen consider the voice of warning one of defiance; but it was not so. If the South speak carnestly, something ought to be pardoned to the involvent interest, they have in the carnet. important interest they have in the issue. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Bissell) the other day, mistaking the true intention of Mr. Seddon's remarks, charged that gentleman with drawing a comparison disparaging to the Northern troops, and said that the gentleman had claimed praise for

regiment.

Mr. Parker observed that, under the excitement of the Dec. 28—cw2m moment, the gentleman misapprehended the remark of Mr. Seddon; and if by chabce that gentleman's speech should be they will protect to the interests confided to them.
I am sorry to state that Mr. Bocock has been called home in consequence of the dangerous illness of a member of his family.

I will not inflict upon you, in this letter, any dissertations upon the topic of slavery, for your readers have already been fully advised in regard to that subject; but, I will say, the excitement which has heretoforce existed has become much opinional family.

Seddon; and it by chabce that gentleman's speech should be the only record to go down to future time with regard to the only record to go down to future time with record to go down no matter what happened, the Union should be preserved, even at the sacrifice of all else that we held dear. He could not conclude without expressing the joy he felt on this occasion, that the resolutions which it was proposed to adopt, were founded on the resolutions of Henry Clay but he trusted that no approach on of ours to that man for the services he that to approach of our fortunes than he (Mr. W.) was, but he did not come here to do honor to him. He came here to to me here to do honor to this. He cannot have the trusted that the particular of the state of the trusted that the subject to that the stage of the wealth of the state of the state

Dismon's Land; and that there was no foundation for the Critical state of the search of Sir Harry Smith.

In the Peers, Feb. thi, Lord Stanley asked the government, whether the accounts which he had seen in the public doing any portion of new Mexico, whether lying on the batt mount of the recal of Sir Harry Smith.

In the Peers, Feb. thi, Lord Stanley asked the government, whether the accounts which he had seen in the public doing any portion of new Mexico, whether lying on the batt mount of the man, yet forgetting that administration, if we now that these accounts were in a substance correct to mere the public darks of the proposed to the State of Texas, and this difference that the accounts were in a substance correct, but every and influence with his follow members as well as an intimont whether the accounts were in a substance correct, but every and the mount of the man, yet forgetting that administration, if we now
that these accounts were in a substance correct, but every and the ductes on foreign imports were
ment that the substance correct the every street of the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the State of Texas, and in the conclusion of his remarks compliant to the public darks of the full three proposed to the proposed to the state of the substance correct the every street that the full three proposed to the pro

Mr. Sackett obtained the door, when he yielded for a mo. on that the Committee rise. The question was taken, and the House adjourned.

> FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1850. SENATE.

Several memorials were presented, among which was one for the grant of bounty lands to officers of the ten Regiments. Another was from shoe-dealers, opposing the extension of Another was from shoe-dealers, opposing the extension of Thomas Blanchard's patent.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Baldwin for an inquiry and report, by the Committee on Printing, as to the cause of the delay in printing the President's message and documents, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At an early hour, the Senate went into Executive session, and at half-past three the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The House resumed the consideration of the point resolutions.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolu-tion directing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase, for the

tion directing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase, for the use of the Navy, American water-rotted henp.

The question involved in this case is this. There is another bill before the House proposing to contract with Mr. Geo.

M. Billings for the entire supply of hemp for the Navy-and thus to give him the control of the hemp market in America. The friends of the joint resolution above are in favor of its immediate passage, without reference to a committee, and thus in favor of opening the market immediately to the farmers who are the growers and producers of hemp.

Those who are in favor of awarding a contract to Mr. pa Those who are in favor of awarding a contract to Mr. Bil. Those who are in favor of awarding a contract to Mr. Bil-lings for a full supply to the Navy, are prof med to be in fa-vor of shutting out all competition, and thus leaving the pro-ducers of hemp at the mercy of Mr. Billings. This was the tendency of the argument. Messrs. Bowlin, Marshall, Stan-ton of Ky., and Morehead advocated the immediate passage of the joint resolution. Messrs. Stanton of Tenn. and Green expressed themselves in favor of the reference, and in doing so denied that they were opposed to the interests of the

Before the matter was disposed of, on motion of Mr. Thomas of Tennessee the House assembled itself into committee of the whole on the private calendar, Mr. McClernand in the chair, and considered several bills, which were reported to the House, but before action on them, the House adjourned over till Monday next.

The Legislature of Alabama have appointed a large dels. gation to the Nashville Convention.

THE PRESIDENT AT FREDERICKSBURG We have already published a short and correct report of

the proceedings in honor of the President at Fredericksburg. including the President's reply to complimentary toasts, &c A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes that paper with an account of the doings at the luxurious dinner provided for the occasion. Annexed will be found some de tails not heretofore published in the Enquirer:

fence; abroad our strength and glory. "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. 2. The North: "Very pleasant hast thou been to me, my brother Jonathan." "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, nor between thy people and my people, for we are brethren." "Even in death" let us not be "divi-

Democrats. Laisser nous faire.
4. Our Honored Guest: Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, and Buena Vista are records of his military fame. The pen of the statesman will preserve the Union which the sword of the warrior has rendered illustrious.

5. The Federal Constitution: The ligature that binds together our Glorious Confederacy. Palsied be the hand that would sever its slightest thread!

6. The Memory of Washington. [Drank standing and in silence.] warrior has rendered illustrious.

gala-day in our national calendar!

8. General Winfield Scott: The hero of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec. His triumphant march to the gates of Mexico will ever be reckoned as one of the most brilliant achievements of American warfare. Orange county, Virginia: The birth-place of Taylon, Like the Roman matron, when asked for her brightest jewel,

she points to her illustrious son.

10. Virginia: The North and the South are alike bound to her by flial ties. Let none of her children forsake her!

11. The Governor of Virginia, Joans B. Flown: Sprung from a stock that never fails to yield the State a large dividend for her investment, in the shape of a good governor.

'Oh, woman, dear woman, whose form and whose soul Are the light and the life of each spell we pursue;

Whether sunned in the tropics or chilled at the pole, If woman be there, there is happiness too." The following were amongst the volunteer toasts:

By R. B. Semple, Mayor of Fredericksburg: "The Union, it must be preserved;" not by the bayonet, but rather by the weapons of kindness, conciliation, and compromise, with which our fathers established it.

By M. Marchand, the Description of the property of the propert

ways or salely tolerated as long as tolarly service to com-bat it," and remarks to the effect that, if our Union was in any danger, it was from errors arising from the ignorance of each other of the people of its different sections:) Standing Armics: May we have one from the South to invade and conquer the Forth, and one from the North to reciprocate Mr. Berrien introduced resolutions by way of a compromise of the territorial and slavery questions.

The first resolution admits the State of Colorado on an equal footing with the original States. This State is to be warm strife of reciprocal hospitalities, courtesies, and kindness.

By Robert G. Scott, Esq., of Richmond: Our Country, our whole country, and its every part, with its Constituti as our fathers made it, and with no Wilmot proviso far enec

"The Union of the South" "for the sake of the Union."

By Wm. Kinney Esq., of the State Senate, and chairman
of the State Committee of Reception. General Taylor: He profitable. The North would get at least ten more States from Mexico Orogon, Canada, bosides Nebraska and Min-render to any other. render to any other.

Governor Floyd acknowledged the compliment to himself,

Mr. B. made some rmarks on the propriety of adjusting his entire question, and giving poace to the Union.

Mr. Butler asked leave of the Senate to suffer the Californians to address the body by proxy, on Monday. This was greed to.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were again taken up, and Mr. Rusk enewed his remarks.

"Virgina has done do machine in the human race, to be suspected of the American people and the human race, to be suspected of the American peop dare, he entered upon more general views. He expressed his hope that some proposition embracing an adjustment of all these questions relative to slavery, would be offered and carried.

He wave his views.

loyal to it. As a consequence of this heresy, we have in some quarters calls for power to hold itself in readiness

"Imagine an array of a sisternood of unity beautiful ma-trons; the eldest leaning with one hand upon the shoulder of one of her eminent sons, the Hero of Buena Vista—the Chief Magistrate, wielding the supreme power of the Republic; with the other upon the shoulder of another illustrious son the Hero of Cerro Gordo, and Commander of the Army of the Republic. She is looking to still another eminent son, to him whose cloquence has rung amidst the temples of Greece and the gorges of the Andes, as the one gifted of Heaven to advocate her cause. And what small be said of the fanati-cism of that sister or those sisters who, for her remonstran-ces against what she may deem wrongs, shall call upon her CLAY to assail her with the thunder-shafts of his eloquence

and her Taylor and her Scott to turn their bayonets "Let us hope that juster sentiments and kindlier counsels Mr. Parker of Virginia obtained the floor, and remarked, that if they had continued in the conciliatory manner in which they met, the bonds of brotherhood would have been drawn more firmly around them; but he regretted to say that the "would stand by the Constitution and Union as long as they were worth preserving;" and what he says he will surely do. That will be standing by them long enough. It will be standing by them as long as Wisconsin is equal, as long as Delaware is equal, and only equal in the

federacy to Virginia. And that equality is all that Vir-Commodore Warrington, and Col. Eaton, one of Gen-

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Cumberland County, at the Court House of and county, on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1819
William Wade,
Plaintiff.

William Wade,
against
John Treat, Sheriff of Cumberland county, and as such Administrator of Polly Wade, deceased, Charles Goodsberry and Dolly his wife,
formerly Dolly Wade, Barton Angled and Anale his wife, formerly
Anne to ade, Nancy Anses, formerly Nancy Wade, and Panny Watson,
formed's Fanny Wade.

The defendants, Charles Goolsberry and Dolly his wire, not having
entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of
Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory
evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is or
dered that the said detendants do appear here on the first day of the
next March term and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy
of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the

of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county

A Copy. Teste,

R. B. WOODSON, D. C.

The parties interested in the foregoing decree are hereby notified attend at my office, in the city of Richmond, on the 18th day of Mattnext, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with the evidence necessary to enable his

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in the Clark's a Onice of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richt John Littlejohn, assis

John Littlejohn, agains.

William W. Ferrama and schot.

William W. Ferrama and schot.

Defendants
The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of the Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an middle than of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said court on the first Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order he forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Sane Court House in the said city.

A Capy, Teste,

P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

Dec. 19—cw2m

1. The Union of the States: At home our shield and de-

3. The Southern Question: We are all Whigs; we are all

7. The Battle of Buena Vista: The world stood amazed

By Mr. Marye, one of the Fredericksburg committee, (prefaced by a recital of Jefferson's maxim, "error may al-ways be safely tolerated as long as truth is left free to com-

in the regular toasts, in a nightly eloquent speech, in the course of which he remarked substantially as follows:
"Virginia has done too much for our Union, too much for

destruction of the work of her own hands?

Look at what Virginla has done for our country and Union.

She gave empires in her bequest of her magnificent domains of the Northwest. She gave of her treasure to the utmost of her ability for the war for independence. She gave her wise men to the council, and hosts of her herioc sons to strife and to death. She gave her Washington. All these she gave that the country might be secured by a bond of Union which despotism could never sever. She is still true to that Union. It is a heresy which wrongs her, the belief that prevails in some sections that she is degenerate and dis-

repress her disloyalty.
"Imagine an array of a sisterhood of thirty beautiful ma-

improper motives) have violated, to the injury and oppression of the South, the most sacred guarrantees, and assumed powers not granted from that portion of the Confederacy. It is, therefore, the duty of the South to warn the North, not in the language of defiance, and to express the strong conviction that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in, will involve both that the course of the North, if persisted in the language can be a considered to a toast and call by the company in a specific property of the North that the course of the North, if persisted in the language can be a considered to a toast and call by the company in a specific property of the North that the course of the North, if persisted in the language can be a considered to a toast and call by the company in a specific property of the North that the course of the North, if persisted in the language can be a considered to a toast and call by the company in a specific property of the North that the course of the North that the Taylor's distinguished aids at Buena Vista, appropriately acknowledged sentiments complimentary to themselves, and in citizens of its different sections, and replete with argument, wit, and fine flights of eloquence.

tery for the Richmond Caront, held at the State Court House, in the City of Richmond, on Saturday, January 19, 1850; Cornelius Tinsley, Plaintiff

perform the duties required by the said decree JOHN SHORE.
Feb. 7—cwiw